COVERDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WII MINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 2078864.

Reep this Paper,

of the last session of Congress.

.WE PUBLISH TO DAY the currency, tax and military bills, also the act to suspend the habeas corpus, in certain cases, passed by Congress at its late session. We take it for granted that everybody will read these bills for themselves, since everybody is interested in them. We forbear comment, since comment could effect nothing now. Congress is gone and its action irrevocable. The President has signed the first three bills as being absolutely necessary, even although he may not approve all their details. It is stated that he asked for the passage of the act suspending the writ habeas corpus of course he will sign that, if he has not already signed it, as he is said to have done. The Richmond Sentinel says it is now the law of the land.

These acts, together with that for putting into service the principals of substitutes, may be said to embody and contain nearly all the most important legislation of the last session. Other acts and resolutions had reference to details merely; useful, perhaps and in been inmates of Federal prisons, inform us that so far some cases of importance to the parties concerned, and as they could see, hear, or learn in any way, the story necessary to the operations of government, but not of of enlistments or re-enlistments in the Federal army is that universal interest which attaches to the great almost wholly fictitious. Whatever troops the enemy measures to which we have just referred, and which, as now gets, or is likely hereafter to get, must be raised we have already said, will be found in our columns to by drafting. The British Provinces are already full of

will be likely to give rise to a large measure of dissatis. most invariably desert. Mention is made of a black faction in sundry quarters. The tax and currency bills regiment organized in Michigan mainly out of negroes touch the pocket-nerve, and that is peculiarly sensitive from the other side of the line, which, after getting the especially with those whose pockets are best filled, and | bounty, was reduced by desertion and flight across the who have made most by speculation. We are far from lines to sixty. How long these sixty remained is not thinking either of these biffs perfect, not that we object known. Evidently the people at the North, however to the amount of the tax, although that is heavy, but much they may wish to see the war prosecuted to the it is not heavier than the necessities of the country subjugation and ruin of the South, are averse to " going require; nor neither do we object to funding. But we in" personally, and are thus far tired of the whole afthink these bills operate unequally, and so far as they fair. This is so far cheering. It encourages the Condo so, operate unjustly. But they are now laws of the federacy to make a resolute resistance, which will inland, passed in good faith, to meet a pressing emergen. crease and intensify this feeling, while at the same time cy, and are entitled to a fair trial. The people of the the stupendous efforts being made by Lincoln to fill Confederacy will cheerfully comply with their conditions. bis ranks by any and every means show us that nothing

tain cases, will evoke the loudest storm of denunciation parts, can possibly be relied on. It will be stigmatized as tyrannical and oppressive, although no ingenuity can so torture words as to make out that it is unconstitutional. We doubt if it will make much difference, or if its passage would have been made known to any good and loyal citizen by any acso stated when that act was passed.;

ment. We hope so.

Ir last night was not the coldest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, we are sure that it was the coldest within the last five years. This is the fifth winter that we have occupied our present building, and last night, for the first time, the water freze in the pipes in our engine room, a thing which it never even threatened to do before. The cold was intense.

YE MILE IN VE CCCOANUT .- The " Conservatives of " Little Greene," that is to say, those who, one way or another have staid at home and " conserved " their own corporosities, having held a meeting some time in January to secede from the Confederacy, and, for aught we know from the State, held another meeting on the 15th instant for the purpose of making a Governor, and have passed resolutions expressive of their desire make. for harmony, and indicating who their leader is in their

the Destructives. sound Conservative, we take pride in recommending to the people of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, a patriot and statesman, as our first choice for Governor,

These resolutions say as plainly as words can say-We go for party strifes and divisions, and we support their representative and promotor, W. W. Hol-DEN, for the office of Governor. The object or one of the objects of these peace convention, reconstruction meetings, has been disclosed; other objects will soon fol-Low. The cat is partly out of the meal tub. He has shown his head, his hinder parts will soon follow. By the way, the Greene county soldiers do not approve of these goings on at home.

the constitutionality of the act of Congress requiring | was correct, so far as it went. We have now at hand the service of principals who have furnished substitutes, a copy of the official document, addressed by Col. Toon was to have commenced in Salisbury yesterday, before to Captain J. H. FOOTE, A. A. G., which gives tables, Chief Justice Pranson, who has invited the associate etc, omitted in the report or sketch already alluded to, Justices to attend on that occasion.

Loss of the rootis -We have been furnished with the in relation to the loss of the above vessel : "The fine steam ship Scotia is lost. She was making her

way safely into Wilmington, N. C., when the officer in charge of a Whitworth battery, supposing be to be the steamer R. E. Lee, captured by the enemy some time ago, endeavoring to come in surreptitiously, opened upon her, and succeeded in setting her on fire, completely destroying her. Four of her crew were drowned. Coxetter, the Captain, was nearly fregen to ceach, while Mr. Thouron, late Parser on board the Feauregard, was drowned.

"The Scotia was a spendid steamer. She originally belorgen to A. B. Forward, Esq., of Liverpool, and in October, 1861, came into Charleston with powder for our Government, on her second voyage. She was captured and sold by the Yankees, sent to . t. John's Nova Scotia, and 20th N. C. Regiment from its organization to the presubsequently purchased by Mr. J. G. Gibbes and Col. Weaver, of Columbia. We regret to hear she had a valuable cargo on account of the Government. The loss of this Regiment, N. C. Vols., was composed of the following steamer reflects severely upon the officer in charge of the companies : bottery which destroyed her, and it is hoped the Gov-ernment will investigate this matter and make reparation." - Columbia, S. C., Guardian, 17th inst.

We fear that private letter writers will soon have to be classed with the "reliable geatleman." The above detail of circumstances connected with the loss of the Scorta (changed to the FANNY and JENNY) is wholly incorrect, we almost feel tempted to call it fabulous -First, as to her having been fired on by a Whitworth battery while safely making her way into Wilmington. we can only say that, day before yesterday, Captain COXETTER, in person, requested us to contradict that worth battery never fired on the FANNY and JENNY un. til after she had been taken possession of by the Yaned for sale. Third, Captain Coxerrer was not nearly stant, was mild and balmy. Fourth, we don'nt Mr. command of the brigade, vice Samuel Garland, killed THOURON'S death, for the reason that on Tues day last, the 16th instant, we published a detailed account in regard to the FANNY and JENNY and her crew, which account we took down from the statements pe rsonally furnished us by Mr. Thouson. Mr. The wron did not pany K, was promoted to the Colonelcy, vice Iverson have the appearance of a man who had been dead six Col vice W. H. Toon resigned. days. He reported himself among ther aved, and Captain Coxetter, who concurred in the correctness of the ville, May 2d and 31, 1863. general account given by Mr. Thou Aon, also corrobor. ated his statement of his own escap e, and acted towards

we are compelled to regard Thouson as a live man. The officer in charge of the Whiteworth battery is 11th July; Morton's Ford on the 11th Oct. deserving of praise, rather than of censure.

Snow .- When all other topics fail, the weather frequently comes in to relieve the awkwardness of blank silence by the boredom of blank sound. But this morn reference. It contains nearly all the important legislation ing we think that the attention of Everybody and his ends of their tees. For the first time for some years we have snow, a good coating of snow, some three inches or over on a level, and deeper in hollows where it has

been carried by the wind and deposited. This is all jolly enough for those who are well housed, clothed and warmed, but less so for those who are not equally favored, as must always be the case even in the allow me to notice interesting particulars worthy of gratification, and that we are happy to announce to them

It commenced snowing yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, and snowed at intervals till dark and after dark. It came down in fine particles, the cold apparently being too great for large flakes. Daily Journal, 19th.

Three Yankee deserters were brought in last night and lodged in the military prison .- D. Journal, 19th.

Recruiting at the North. GENTLEMEN just arrived here, who have not long since deserters from the Federal service, and the persons en-These bills will be the subject of much criticism, and gaged in the Provinces as recruits or substitutes al-The act suspending the writ of habeas corpus in cer- short of the most powerful and united efforts on our

> The Marion (S. C.) Star reports only one case o small pox in that village, and this the attending physician states is so far recovered as to be pronounced Mississippi,

tion of the authorities predicated upon such passage. - IT is cold. The ground is covered with snow. We We anticipated the passage of this act as a natural arc without mails. Things are not jolly, but they are sequence to the act putting into service those who were not without hope nor we without consolation. Amid exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes, and all our troubles we breathe easier - we feel thankful --Congress has adjourned. Peace to its ashes! While The Richmond papers generally appear to regard the it remained in session we were constantly uneasy .financial measures with favor; they seem to think that Now we know, or will soon know the worst, until the they will be efficient in reducing the volume of the new Congress meets. Hard that we can get no mails. currency, and in establishing the credit of the govern- Congress ought to have given more time for funding.— draft resolutions: Lieut J. B. Bryan, Grderly rergeant L. H. Reid, Sergeant W. G. Judkins, Sergeant J. W. T. It takes the telegraph about six weeks to send imperfeet news over the country. The mail will bring it when God pleases, never at the farthest, but many people will not hear of the fate currency law until April which were unanimously adopted : lst has come and gone .- D. Journal, 19th.

> Score of the papers say that the Beverend WM. G BrownLow is dead. The Atlanta Confederacy calls him the Reverend WILLIAM GODLESS BROWNLOW. We do not fully credit the rumor. There is one coroborating circumstance wanting. None of the reports state that he was hung. Browslow was born to be hung, and must fulfil his destiny. It would be mean of him to sneak off and die in any other way. John HAPPY saith :- The Reverend BrownLow is dead. Peace to his ashes !- but what capital lye they would

The two most important items of telegraphic news noble and patriotic efforts. We quote two resolutions in to-day's paper are the suspension of the habeas corpus by the Congress of the Confederate States, and Resolved. That we will submit to so compromise with the acivance of gold in New York. Logan with an Resolved, That while we will cheerfully support any army corps has left Chattaneoga to co-operate with

> Nothing later from Mobile. The papers of that city are at hand up to the 14th only. They contain actually no information in regard to the combined of teelings, that any one who is so cowardly and base as movement now in progress against that city.

> > Daily Journal, 19th.

11H. 15M., A. M .- Killed a moetruitoe. Where or how did the rascal pass the night?

The 29th Regiment, N. C. T.

Some days since we received and published what purported to be a historical sketch of the 20th Regi-The hearing of a habeas corpus case, contesting ment. Such sketch appeared to be semi-official, and such sketch having evidently been copied or taken in some way from this report by Col. Toon. The "States " F," 20th N. C. T. The Company was organized at following extracts of a letter to a gentleman of this city represented " mean the States other than North Caro- Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., the 9th of May, their date.

Although we have so recently published the substance of this sketch minus the tables, we think it due ted in fifteen battles and skirmishes, in common with cates shall, from that time, bear interest upon only sixtyto Col. Toon to give the document to the public in its the Regiment, adding great lustre to the old North six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon

HEADQ'RS 20TH N. C. TROOPS,) Jan. 8th, 1864.

CAPT. J. H. FOOT A. A. G .: Captain: According to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as a historical sketch of the sent date. On the 18th day of June, 1861, the 10th

Cabarrus (luards (A), Capt. N. Blough. Cabarras Black Boys (B), Capt. J. B. Atwell. Fair Bluff Volunteers (C), Capt. B. Smith. Columbus Guards, No. 4 (D), Capt. J. B. Stanley. Confederate Greys (E'), Capt. C. B. Denson. Holmes Piffes (F) Cap t. C. L. Chestnutt. Brunswick Guards (G), Capt. J. S. Brooks. Independent Blues (E), Capt. W. W. Cor. Sampson Greys (I), Capt. J. A. Faison. Columbus Guards, No. 2. (K) Capt. W. H. Toon.

was organized by electing Capt. Alfred Iverson, C. S. A., Colonel; Capt. F. J. Faison, of Sampson county, Lieut. Col., and Capt. W. H. Toon, of Columbus county. Major : was stationed at Fort Johnston, N. C., until June 1862, except a short time at Wilming. statement, rumour or report which had got currency at a ton and Camp Wy att each. In the meantime the numdistance, but which we never heard here. The Whit ber of the Regiment was, by order of the Adj't Gen'l of the State, changed from the 10th N. C. Vols. to the 20th N. C. Troops. The Regiment, numbering 1012 men, was ordered to Virginia, June 14th, 1862, kees, she being at the same time hard and fast on the was placed in Brig. Gen'l Garland's Brigade, particibeach, eighteen miles from New Inlet. Second, she pated in the fights around Richmond on the following was not completely destroyed, for her hull, etc., is offer- fields : Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvero Hill. In the 1st Margland campain, in battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg; sustained quite a heavy loss. On the tions of the said meeting.

On motion of Capt. W. J. Rasherry the meeting was profrozen to death. He was exhausted when he remeded 12th November at Strasburg, Va., Col. Iverson was prothe shore, but the weather on Wednesday the 104h in- moted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assumed

> at South Mountain. Participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg. and spent the winter quietly in camp in Caroline county, Va. On the 25th Feb., 1863, Capt. T. F. Toon, Com-

promoted, and Major Nelson Slough promoted Lieut. Assisted to win the glorious victory at Chancellors-

On the 16th May, Capt. John S. Brooks, Company

G. was promoted to Major. Was in the Pennsylvania campaign, Took an ac-

bobly; was engaged at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Slough resigned Novem

ber 2d, 1863. The regiment was in the fight at Kelly's Ford

The loss sustained by the regiment on the sufficient to show that it has discharged its duty. In no engagement has it suffered so much as that Cold Harbor. The gallrnt charge of the 20th N. C. on that field will be remembered as long as there lives er. It appealed to their eyes and their nose, and the a soldier to admire gallantry, or an historian to record the deeds of the worthy. Promisent on the long list of casualties of this bloody field stands the name of Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Faison, than whom

The subjoined statements will show the general changes in the regiment since its organization; the character of the sketch desired being such as not to T., whose patriotic resolutions we have read with pride and

	record.	
1	OFFICERS.	
	No. defeated at re-organization,	18
2	1 Dronnof	•
3	Court Martialed	3
	Killed in action,	10
	Diad of disease	1
	Resigned,	13
	WALL TOWNER AND ALDER	
t	True A La a attan	162
	Killed in action,	68
	Died of wounds,	
	Died of disease,	130
	Discharged	73
,	Trans'erred,	19
•	Deserted,	20
7	Dismissed by sentence of Court Martial	- 1
	Present sugregate	602
7	Total No. since the organization of Regiment,	1159
3	Conscripts,	20

Washington....

CAMP PETTEGREW, TOPSAIL EGUND Feb. 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of Capt. Z. T. Adama' Light Bartery, Co. D. 13th W. C. Battalion, Lieut. C. H. Latham was called to Le Chair, and Privates Geo. A. Spatrow and Carny J. Bryan requested to act as Secretaries. In a few brief and appropriate remarks the Chairman explained the object of meeting. The following committee was appointed to Latham : Private Charles Percy and Bogler J. H. Lane .-On motion the Chairman was added to the Committee .-After a recess of thirty mirules the Committee returned and submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions,

WHEREAS. The malice of our enemies in the continuance of this upjust and upholy war on the rights and privinges of a free people, calls for constant vigilance and extended exertions on the part of our Nation. And whereas, the time of enlistment of a portion of our forces in the field has drawn to an end, and they seem determined to show by immediate re-enlistment for the war that they are still undannted in pursuit of Liberty, we also desiring not to be behind to our devotion to prisciple, though our term of service has not yet expired, do hereby

Resolve, That we re callst for the period of the war, let it be long or short, subject to the regulations of Congress. Resolved, That by re-enlisting in the army of the Confederate states we are performing our just and bounden duty towards the entire freedom and independence of our country, and that it is a duty we ewe to our Ged, our Coun-Resolved, That is obedience to the call of the President,

we unanimously tender our services during the war, and we as a body, do hereby pledge on seives to stand by the Resolved, That we wish the nation and the world to understand that the soldiers from the State of North Carolina. as a body, are true to the cause for which they contend, and despise and condemn the infamous course of the Raleigh Standard and kindred sheets; and if any Union sentiments have a hold in our good Old State, it exists amongst the skulkers from military duty and those who have grown fat on extortion.

Resolved, That in the Presidents address, we recognize the ablest statesmanship, the nimost kindaces, the most fore this command, couched in such tenderness and patrinot to volunteer for the further defence of his country as many have done, should be treated with the utmost contempt and as cowards and the basest of traiters. Resolved. That being engaged in a strife in which are cu-

listed all our sympathies, that we view with scorn the action of Holden and his faction in attempting to prevent the minds of those engaged in a struggle for all they held most

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Ms for Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, commanding the Deparment, also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Contederate and Bichmond En-C. H. LATHAM, Chairman.

GEO. A. EPABROW, | Secretaries.

CAMP 20TH N. C. T.,

FEBRUARY 15th, 1864 Mr. Editor: -Allow me a small space in your such form and of

valuable Journal to say a few words relative to Co. the Tr a ury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable 861. For the first twelve months it did good service on the coast of N. C. I. June, 1862, came to Virgi- taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes, nia, one hundred strong; since that time has participa-State. Though the ranks are much depleted by the their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury viscissitudes of war, the same hereic spirit pervades notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call every breast; the battle-scarred and sun bronzed countenance but gives new vigor to the soul, and perpetuates the assertion, they are determined to fight to the bitter end or be freemen.

Notwithstanding but twenty-three of the veterans panies from the State to re-enlist for the war.

Let despondents and Holdenites take courage. Send nomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in age shall form a reserve corps, not to serve out of the Blue " shall wave triumphantly over our enemies, and subject to the deduction of said tax. by the blessings of God, the close of another summer fore the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be

A. F. L. CAMP BURGWYN, CGTH REG'T. / Near Wilmington, Feb. 18th, 1864. The attention of the soldiers of Greene county, now in Capt. Raspberry's, and other companies of the 66th Rekiment, being called to the proceedings of a meeting held in Greene county on the 21st day of January, 1864, assembled together for the purpose of considering the resolutions passed by said meeting, and also pass resolutions them-

organized by calling Private E. D. Eugg to the chair, and appointing Privates John Murphy and Frank Harper to act as secretaries.

On motion of Adigtant W. G. Williams, the chair pro ceeded to appoint the following gentlemen to draft resolu-tions expressive of the segre of the meeting, viz: Corporal Hardy Sugg, Sergeant R. P. Eugg, Privates Samuel Speight, J. G. Witherington, and John C. Harrison, who reported the following resolutions: Resolved. That we regard the resolutions passed by the

man. The weight of testimony is , so overwhelming that 1863, and, though almost decimated, sustained itself tread of the invacing foe.

of our birth, is not note, nor shall she be disloyal to the South, and to herself as long as we, her defenders, shall possess an eye to direct the musket, or an arm to welld the gory blade for her defence, notwithstanding the croaking, craven, cowardly dastards who figure in her peace meetings would publish her to the world as such, in the absence

of her toue and loyal sons in the field. Resolved, That in our opinion, since the call was first made by Abe Lincoln on the lamented Ellis, for five thonsand troops to subjugate our Southern brethren, there has traitor to his country.

country and permit those cowardly and sneaking exempts transferrable. to remain eneconced behind their substitutions, their fair name.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to our brother soldiers of Greene, wherever they may be found, and especially to those of Co. A, 3d Regiment N. C. that notwithstanding the vast number of soldiers from Greene county, there is as yet but one who has darkened her fair and good name by desertion. We would exort you everywhere to stand to your colors in this the darkest hoar of our country's trial, and the God that ruleth above us will defend and protect von.

Resolved. That in our opinion nine-tenths of the desertions from our army are caused by such men as figure in those peace meetings, and the sentiments inculcated in the Raleigh Standard by W. W. Holden, whom we regard as a follows, to wit: traiter to his cours, and who would sell her any day it n his power for a mess of pottage. Resolved. That the Wilmington Journal be requested to

pub ish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Confederate be requested to copy On motion of Lient. L. Harper, the meeting adjourned. E. D. SUGG, Chairman.

JNO. MURPHY. | Secretaries. FRANK HABPER.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

AN ACT TO FUND TAX AND LIMIT THE CURRENCY.

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the holders of all Tree y notes above the denomination of five dollars not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the 1st day o' April 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the lat day of July, 1864 west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes, shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds pay-12 able twenty years after their dates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable on the lat day of 6 January and July of each year.

2. The Hecretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all government dues payable in the year 1864, ex-

cept export and import duties. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding urder the provisions of the first section of this act, shall from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Missi-sippi river, and the lat day of July, 1864. west of the Missis-ippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenev r presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new

issue of treasury notes provided for in this act. 4. That on a l said Treasury notes not funded or used in collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its deposi ries, and by the tax collectors and by all governmen officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment, or for funding, or in payment of government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new rotes as hereinatter provided; and said Treasury-notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act until the 1st day of Jaouary, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six and twothird cents on the dollar.

And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the 1st April east, and the 1st July w st of the Mississippi river, and the 1st January, 1865, to subs tate and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, provided that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange; provided further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after lat day January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the lat January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is here-

5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue he Secretary of the Treasury may after that time issue new Treasury notes, in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old noter, at the rate of two willers of the new for three dollers of the old issues. whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to saty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the

6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof sha'l be free from laxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net eccipts of any export duty bereafter laid on the value of orted from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import du ics now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged, provided that the duties now laid upon imports and hereby pledged shall hereafter be paid in

7. That the Fedretary of the Treasury is hereby au. said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriationa by Congress, and at the 1863. same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits. 8. The bonds an horized by the 6th section of this act may be either registered as coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of aribe. They shall be for one hun-mitiple of one hundred dollars, and the Treasury may dred dollars, or coupons thereto attached, be in rauthentication as the Secretary of half yearly on the 1st January and Joly in each year-the

principal shall be payable not less than, thirty years from provided they expressed their dissent at the time they were placed in said eight ization. Individual sold era are certificates shall be issued until the 1st day of April,

10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the ist section of this act in ex. paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in change for their deposits, and specify the same on the service. bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be sgreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said deposshall cease, as herein prescribed.

11. That all treasury notes heretofore issued of the dethem to the army of N. V. for advice; give them a rifle payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable State in which they reside. and forty rounds of cartridge, and we will karn them at parting and dissention a lesson worth two of stump speaking and dissention as lesson worth two of stump speaking and dissention as lesson worth two of stump speaking and dissention as lesson worth two of stump speaking and dissention as less they can be speaking the suspension after that time they shall be subject to a tax entitled to the same pay and allowances as troops in the second of law.

Second of the Mississippi, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax entitled to the same pay and allowances as troops in the suspension aforesaid, no military that during the suspension aforesaid, no military that they shall be subject to a tax entitled to the same pay and allowances as troops in the suspension aforesaid. and forty rounds of cartridge, and we will learn them at par under the provisions of this act, until the lat of July, editorials. Send out the athletic men who have furof thirty-three and one-third cents on every dollar promised field. nished substitutes, put them in the army by the side on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherof those war-worn veterans who have evinced a spirit ever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exnever, to give up the contest, until the " Red. White changeable for new treasury notes, as herein provided.

12 That any State holding treasury notes, received bewill witness the expulsion of the enemy from our soil. allowed until the lat day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to be enrolled under the sixth section of this act (between 45) the tax and those not to subject shall be left to the good and 50) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties, faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor persons between seventeen and eighteen years of age shall thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

selves, as citizen-soldiers of raid county, condemnatory of dred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payments of public dues, but shall be desmed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the let January in each and every year.

by authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government shall be cashiered.

Section 10 repeals all existing exemption laws, and exwhose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebt edness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest.

publicity, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and

[The 42d section of said act reads as follows : That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations to enable any tax payer to pay into the Treasury, and have been, for the last seven years, in the practice of been no middle ground; but that he who had not a hand in in advance, such sum as he may choose on account of taxes making the present war, was a craven coward, and a to accrue against him, and to obtain therefor a certificate dentists. bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, a year until Resolved, That we are willing to fight the battles of our his taxes are payable, but such certificate shall not be

18 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized county court solicitorships, and their magistracies, if they and required upon the application of the holder of any call Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Faison, than whom would only refrain from holding their Tory meetings, and certificate—which by the 1st section of the act "to prothere never fived a nobler man, or died a braver publishing our beloved county as Tory—a libel upon her vide for the funding and further issue of Treusury notes." approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be "thereafter deemed to be a bond"-to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act

THE TAX BILL.

AN ACT LO LAY ADDITIONAL TAXES FOR THE COMMON DE-FENCE AND SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Congress of the Confederate States America do enact: That in acdition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1862, there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subjects of 'axation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partner-

I. Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted, or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided. That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax is kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government. - Provided, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent. It. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jew-

els. jewelry, and watches, ten per cent. III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, chiton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January. 1862, in which case the said land, slav s, cotton and tobac co so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid

for the same by the owner. Sec. 2.On the value of al shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, casal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, munufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad and dry dock companies and all other joidt stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such propreceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared he perty in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Syc. 3. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin. gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent : and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tex of five per cent; such tax upon money abroad to be as essed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid

Upon the amont of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and all other papers i sued as currency, excluthirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section | sive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed five per cent. SEC. 4. Upon profits made in trade and lusifiese, as

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, tica, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, pays out of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shees, lst section of this act there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one third cents for wagons, harbers, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time beevery dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax tween the first of January, 1803, and the first of January. 1865, ten per cent in addition to the tax on such profits net to lay taxes for the common de fence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States." approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kird and any merchandese, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten ner cemt... n addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during eight of the years 1863 and 1864, by any bank or batking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, ratiroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether i compensed or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess. Sec. 5 The following exemptions from taxation under

this act shall be allowed, to wit : I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the turther value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sail r or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or payal service, or where there is no widow, then of the family, being minor children, to the value of one thousand

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the minitary or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that, the above exemptions shall not apply to any person whose property, exclusive of bousehold furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of -cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage austained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor. Sec. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864

shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of Jone next, or ty days west of the M ssissippi river. The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864 shall be assessed and collected according to the pravisions of the tax and assess-

epecie, or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or Sec. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April. effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by thorized, from it 3 to time, as the wants of the Treasury ed for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, bire, or interthis act, and also the first section of said act, are suspendmay require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes est on property or credits herein taxed ad valorem, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of

Sec. 3. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States here of one is used, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when he'd by or for minors or lugatics shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the came shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

THE BILLTARY ELLL.

in the service of the Copfederate State during the war Secti in 2 provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 now in the se vice shall be retained during the present war in the same organization in which they were serving at the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Companies from one Stare, who were put into organizations from another State, shall be transferred,

allowed the same privilege. Section 3 provides that at the expiration of every six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a six per cent Government bond, thall be

Section 4 provides that no person shall be relieved from composing the company could be marshalled on the itor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds charged, where no disability now exists, nor by reason of in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at having furnished a substitute; but no person who has heredelended on many bloody fields, for lifetime or until the parage of this act, provided, the said bonds are pre- tofore been exempted on account of religious opinions, the last armed foe expires; being among the first com- sented before the privilege of funding; said notes at par and paid the required tax shall be required to render mili tary service. Section 5 provides that all between 17 and 18 years of

Section 7. provides that any person of the last named failing to aftend at the place of rendezvous within thirty days, as provided by the President, with ut a spflicient reason, shail be made to serve in the field during the war. Section 8 provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and cierks, and of clerks, gnards, agents, employees as laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the ordnance bureau and navy depots, twent; years a ter date, and the interest payable semi-an- and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons nually. But all treasury notes received by any State after who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable not be assigned to such duties. The President is empow-13. That treasury no es heretofore issued, bearing inter- ered to detail artizans, mechanics, or other persons of sciest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the har. entific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaux herein mentioned. Section 9 provides that any quartermaster or assistant

quartermaster, commissary or assistent commissary, (other than those serving in the field,) or officer in the ordnance bureau, or navy agent, or provost marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter retain or employ 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is here. any person subject to military duty, as herein provided,

rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.
2. The Vice-President of the Confederate States; the members and officers of Congress, of the several State | thin pinched lips ; salf-complacency and slightly scorn-

him in every way as though he be dieved him to be a live tive part in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, until our beloved Country shall be free from the polluting ent. asylumns of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor

Resolved, That the dear old county of Greene, the place | vertise this act in such newspapers published in the several | sage of this act, and such employees as said editor may States and by such other means as shall secure immediate certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in collection of taxes approved May 1st. 1863, is hereby re- each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has contipued said business, without intermission, since that peried; all physicians over the age of 30 years who are now. their profession, but the term physicians shall not include

The old law exists, covering professors and teachers All superintendents of public hospitals, established be law before the passage of this act, and such employees as the said superinterdent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the 1st day of January last, fifteen ablebodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases where there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager, or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such perperson shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confeder. ate States of America, in such form, and with such security, and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one handred pounds of bacon, or at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pourds of net beef (said beet to be delivered on foot), for each able-bodied stave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bason or pork and beet shall be naid for by the Government at the price fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act Provided. That when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligrace to furnish the amount of meat hus contracted for, and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those hving on said farm, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain, or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid at equivalent rates. 3. such person shall, furthermore, bird maself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year, wille the exemption continues, to the Govert ment, or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act Provided That any person exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of 25 per cent, on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: Provided further, That persons comaz withir the provision of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been eprofied since the lat day of February, 1864. In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary

of War may, under the direction of the President, exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public peccesity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may preser be, to uch overscers, farmers or planters, as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the paradits of agricuiture than in the military service; Provided, That such exemiton shall crase whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ in good faith his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at such prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for the articles by the commissioners of the State under the impressment act.

The old law is re-enacted relating to railroads. 6. Nothing herein contain d shall be construed as repealog the act approved April 14 1863, exempting contractors or carrying the masts of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and backs, from military service; Provided, That all the exemptions granted under this act tualty engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations. Sec. 11. That the President be, and he is hereby anthorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: Procided. That he power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to auhorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furof said contract, unless the head or secretary of the de partment making such contract shall certify that the per sonal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract: Provided further, That when-ever such contractor shall fait diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution or such contract, his exemption

r detai shall cease. Sec. 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons nable to unitary service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the canty or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS COR-

The following bill passed both houses of Congress, and

A bill to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides, in article 1, section 9, paragraph 3, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be supended, unless when, in case of rebeltion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and whereas the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said article 1. is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and the invasion of these States by the armies of the United States; and whereas, the President has asked for the Euspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and it formed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence

gainst invasion and insurrection; now, therefore, 1. That during the present invasion of the Confederate tates, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be an he same is hereby suspended; but such suspension sha apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained b order of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans Mississippi Military Depart ment, by the authority and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Coffgress in the passage of this act is to provide more offec u lly for the public safety, by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases, and no other:

L. Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations, to subvert the Government of the Confederate States. II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government, or conspiracies to regist the lawful authority of the Confede

III. Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and

servile insurrection. V. of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service; Procided, that in cases of palpable wrong and oppre slou by any subordinate officer, upon any party who does not legal y owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the sabordinate ball be dismissed from office. VI. Of spie, and other emissaries of the enemy. VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the

enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States VII. O' unlawful trading with the enemy and other of ences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted promote their success in the war. Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of

X Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid XI. Of persons siding or inciting others to abandon the onfederate cause, or to resist the Confederate at tes or adhere to the enemy. XII. Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or rail-

road, er telegraph line of communication, or other property with the intent or aiding the enemy. XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government by destroying or a tempting destroy the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or are nals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Contederate States. Sec. 2. The President shall cause proper efficers to in

re or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President, Secretary of War or the general officer commanding the Trans Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer baving charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority aforesaid, to ther proceedings under the writ of Nabeas corpus, shall hame falely cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force. SEC. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress and no longer.

FANCY AND FACT .- Yankee girl to her Yankee beau-"When do you expect to get to Richmond?" Yankee beau-"When the spring time comes gentle

Confederate girl to her Confederate beau-"When wift you leave Richmond ?" Donfederate beau -" When this cruel war is over."

MRS. GREENHOW in her book thus describes Mrs. Lincoln:

empts the following:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under broad, flat face, with sallow, mottled complexion, light gray eyes, with scant light eyelashes, and exceedingly flecting the popular sentiment even now of Greene County but that the said resolutions were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity by a few sneaking exempts to attempt to give plausipility to their own cowardly actions.

Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the President or the Governors of the respective States of the re flowers interspersed with tinsel balk; white parasol liped with pink, white gloves and a superb mantle of 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith ad. for each newspaper being published at the time of the pas- black lace completed her costume. - Cin. Enquirer.